

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE Western Democrat

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Herrings, Mackerel and Cheese.

100 BOXES SMOKED HERRINGS,
10 Barrels No. 1 Boston Mackerel,
50 Boxes Cheese, for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Bagging, Cotton Ties and Ropes.

15 BALEES HEAVY GENSY BAGGING,
2,000 Lbs. Iron Cotton Ties, various patterns,
20 Coils Rope, Manila and Hemp.
For sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
January 27, 1868.

THE DRUG STORE

Kilgore & Cureton

Has been removed to the Store in Raleigh Row, next to the Express Office.
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Pyre Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.,
T. K. CURETON, M. D.
Jan. 6, 1868.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

The Spring Term of the Session of 1868, opens March 15th. Course of instruction Classical, Mathematical and Commercial.
Address, Col. WM. BINGHAM,
December 24, 1867.

GARDEN SEEDS,

At Wholesale and Retail.
A large supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of every variety of Seeds,
Peas, Beans, &c.,
White and Red Onion Sets,
Clover Seed, &c., &c.
For sale at
SARLES DRUG STORE,
January 13, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,

The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Prof. A. Burwell, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. E. Piggot, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary R. Batts, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches and French.
Miss Mary E. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars apply to
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

COOKING STOVES,

D. H. BYERLY, Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C., has for sale "Spar's" Anti-Burn Cooking Stoves, which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.
Every body who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.
"TIN WARE" made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.
REPAIRING promptly executed.
Under the Mansion House Building,
March 25, 1867.

W. W. GRIER & CO.,

Have now a full line of choice Family Groceries and Provisions, which they are offering low for Cash.
Fresh Back-salt Flour, warranted pure; also, a choice lot of Flour, Family Brands, on hand and for sale by
W. W. GRIER & CO.

Crockery,

A nice assortment of Crockery, consisting of Plates, Teas, &c., on hand and for sale by
W. W. GRIER & CO.

Celebrated Axes,

The Celebrated Elephant Axe, "warranted" on hand and for sale by
W. W. GRIER & CO.

Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon,

Hams and Sides, choice Family Syrups, Sole Leather, Hard, Fresh country mutton, Butter, together with a general assortment of Family Supplies, on hand and for sale low by
W. W. GRIER & CO.
December 15, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Robert Shaw & Son,
Third Door from the Mansion House,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.
Anything in the way of SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Martingales, COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
R. SHAW,
W. E. SHAW,
Oct. 11, 1867.

A HALES,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing. Just take it into HALES' shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year. When it is used with proper care, He will do it as low as it can be done, And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

The Cotton Supply.

The cotton manufacturers of England are rejoicing in the confident hope of a bountiful supply of the staple during the present year. They are looking for an increased production in all parts of the world. India, Egypt, Turkey, Africa, Brazil, Australia and the West Indies are all, it is said, expected to furnish larger crops than ever. Even the United are counted in, in the estimated increase of the crop, only because Congress has removed the extortion policy termed a tax. But there is good reason to believe these sanguine gentlemen will be disappointed in their hopes, so far as the United States are concerned. The people of the South, as a general thing, regard the proposed repeal of the cotton tax as a trap to catch guiles. With their experience of the business since the war, it is not likely they will go very heavily into cotton raising. And when they learn that half the world is entering the field to compete with them, the inducements for planting a large crop in the South become exceedingly small.

PUBLIC SALE.

Having been appointed Guardian of W. T. Alexander, at the January Term of the County Court, of Wakeleton, N. C., I will expose to sale on Thursday, 27th inst. a lot of Horses and Males, five or six good Milch Cows, and other articles not necessary to mention—the property of said W. T. Alexander.
A credit of 8 months will be given—sale to take place at J. Morehead Alexander's.
February 8, 1868. T. K. CURETON, Guardian.

EXCELSIOR.

The Etina Life Insurance Company,

(Col. E. A. OSBORNE, Agent at Charlotte.)
Has proved itself to be one of the solid Institutions of this country. It was chartered in May, 1819, more than 48 years ago, and has survived and flourished until January, 1868, after paying all losses promptly, and to the large amount of \$17,885,894.17; and at the Office of the General Agent in Raleigh has been paid \$25,000 to widows and orphans in the past two years.
The Official Record for the year 1867 is gratifying to the 45,000 policy holders.
Income for the year past, \$5,000,000
Assets well Secured, 8,000,000
No Members Insured, 16,000

The rapid growth of this institution shows that where it is well known and its system of operations understood, it is a favorite and highly favored Company. The Officers and Managers have neither the time or taste to notice some of the unjust and malicious attacks made by one or two rival Companies.
By referring to the Report of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts it will be seen that the Etina's ratio per cent of expenses of cost of new business is less than that of any other Company; and that the ratio per cent of losses is less, in fact, greater than any other Company, and more than 4 times the average of the 42 Companies reported.
By insuring in the Etina you get nearly twice the amount of insurance for the same amount of money that you would by insuring in any other Cash Company. For instance a man has just \$100 to spare annually for Life Insurance and no more. He wants it to buy all the insurance he can possibly get in a first class Company. He buys \$5,000 in an all Cash Company and \$10,000 in a Non-Cash Company. 50 per cent note. Now suppose the man dies the first year, his family gets \$5,000 from an all Cash Company, and \$9,500 from a Non-Cash Company—Note being deducted. S. T. of Kingston, N. C., insured in the Etina in 1866 for \$10,000. He paid in cash \$200 and note \$100. A few months after he died and his family received \$10,000 less his note. Here I will state that only one Note is ever deducted from the Policy, though the party may have lived many years. The dividends prevent an accumulation of Notes, and they are returned regularly to the party insuring. Had he insured in an all Cash Company and paid \$106 his family would have received only \$5,000. This shows a difference of nearly \$5,000 in favor of the Etina.
Persons contemplating insurance will find it to their office to investigate the advantages of the Etina.
Office Raleigh, N. C., Gen'l Agt for the State.
Col. E. A. Osborne,
Local Agent at Charlotte, N. C.
January 27, 1868.

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,

TRADE STREET,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Deals in Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Southern Bank Notes, Government Securities, &c.
Northern Exchange.
Drafts on New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, furnished to any person, whether a customer or not, AT PAR.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Drafts on all the principal cities in Great Britain, France and Germany, supplied at New York rates, in any amount.
Deposits of specie and currency received, and a liberal interest allowed.
REVENUE STAMPS AT A DISCOUNT.
Revenue Stamps always on hand, and a liberal discount allowed to the trade.
Jan. 13, 1868. A. G. BRENNER, Cashier.

North Carolina Land Agency.

Having associated myself with Gen. J. D. Imboden, of the City of Richmond, Va., to whose card below I refer the public, for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I invite those persons in the State, having such property for sale, to address me at Reidsville, N. C., and steps will be taken, at once, to call the attention of Northern capitalists to all such property.
D. W. COURTS.

Virginia Central Land Agency.

I have very recently perfected the organization necessary to conduct, on the largest scale, the business of selling
Lands, Mills, Mines, Furnaces and Water-Powers.
My partner, Col. R. J. Page, is in charge of our office in New York. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, I have Associates of the highest respectability and responsibility.
And for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I am associated with D. W. Courts, Esq., of Reidsville, for many years State Treasurer of N. C. The facilities this Agency offers for the sale of Lands are not surpassed in the South. In regard to Mines of all kinds, I have made contracts with parties in the cities North of this, who make that branch of the business a specialty, both in this country and Europe, securing to me the widest possible field of operations, and in this city I have the aid and services of that accomplished Mineralogist and Assayer, Col. William Gillham, for the prompt analysis of all minerals that may be sent to me—thus determining the value of all mines, before they are offered for sale.
TERMS.—For selling lands, five per cent commission on sales actually made, but no charge whatsoever, unless a sale is effected. For Mines, an additional contingent fee, the subject of contract in each case, and payable out of proceeds of sale.
Reference is made to public men generally throughout the State, with most of whom I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted.
Feb. 8, 1868. J. D. IMBODEN.

Lessons from an Old Merchant.

That veteran and honorable merchant, Jonathan Sturges, of New York, at the dinner given in his honor on the occasion of his retirement from active business, gave the following golden counsel to young men:
"Now, gentlemen, since there is nothing that I can talk about that you do not understand better than I do, I propose to say a few words for the benefit of the young men outside, and if you approve of what is said let it be considered as said by this Grand Jury of Merchants now assembled.
One of the first lessons I received was in 1813 when I was eleven years of age. My grand father had collected a fine flock of merino sheep, which were carefully cherished during the winter of 1812-13. I was a shepherd boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy, who was more fond of his book than of sheep, while he lay in the shade and read his books, I finally complained of this to the old gentleman. I shall never forget his benignant smile as he replied: 'Never you mind, if you watch the sheep you will have the sheep.' I thought to myself: what does the old gentleman mean? I don't expect to have any sheep. My aspirations were quite moderate in those days, and a first rate merino buck was worth \$1,000. I could not make out exactly what he meant, but I had great confidence in him, as he was a judge, and had been in Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded that it was all right, whatever he meant, and went out contentedly with the sheep. After I got to the field I could not get that idea out of my head. Finally I thought of my Sunday school lesson: 'Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.' Then I understood it! Never you mind who else neglects his duty; be you faithful and you will have your reward! I do not think it will take many lids as long as it took me to understand this proverb.
I received my second lesson soon after I came to this city as a clerk to the late Imman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me came to purchase from Mr. Reed. He expressed his gratification at finding me there, and said to me: 'You have got a good place—make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than I did the proverb about the sheep. Well I worked upon these two ideas until Dr. Reed offered me an interest in his business.
The next morning after the copartnership was announced, Mr. James Geary, the old tea merchant, called to see me: 'You are all right now; I have no words of advice to give you; be careful who you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three.
In this connection I must repeat an anecdote told of the late Robert Lennox. A country merchant came into the store of Mr. Lerton, a highly respectable Scotch merchant to purchase goods. He spoke about credit, references, &c. Mr. Morton said: 'I will give you what credit you wish.' 'But said the merchant, 'I am an entire stranger to you.' Mr. Morton replied: 'Did I not see you at church with Robert Lennox?' 'Yes I was at church with him.' 'Well, I will trust any man whom Robert Lennox will take to church with him.'
I hope these three lessons of watchfulness over the interests of their employers, watchfulness over their partners' interests and their own after they are joined, followed by intense watchfulness that no black sheep creep into their folds, may be impressed by these anecdotes upon the minds of those for whom they are intended.
One other lesson I feel it very necessary to inculcate—that of patience.
With a little patience most young men will find a position as high as they have fitted themselves to fill.
In all the changes which have taken place in my firm since 1822, no partner has been brought in who has not served as a clerk in the establishment. And I now leave my house well organized, prosperous and free from complications still in the hands of those who served in it as clerks for a longer or shorter period. I mention this as an encouragement to young men to persevere in the faithful performance of their duties.

Seventeen Year Locusts.

From the Baltimore Methodist.
The Seventeen Year locusts may be expected to appear aboveground in Maryland, next spring. Their first appearance here was chronicled in 1749, and they returned regularly in 1766, 1783, 1800, 1817, 1834 and 1851. We have no doubt that they will again reach their appointed time, and that in a few months their shrill cry will compel us to note that a generation is ready to die, and another to begin its seventeen years of subterranean life. There are many of our readers who are too young to remember "the locusts," and, indeed, there is a general lack of correct information about them. So we think it well to devote a little space to a notice of these curious insects.
The "locusts" are not locusts at all. The formidable insect that devours the herbage in Eastern lands; and its destructive cousin of our own Western plains, is a large, strong-jointed winged grasshopper, no more like our "Cicada Septendecim" than a butterfly. Our "locusts" eat nothing, while the true locusts eat every green thing. The Seventeen Year insects belong to the order of *Hemiptera*, or insects with a horny beak for suction, four wings; larva and pupa nearly like the adult insect, but wanting wings. Locusts, proper, belong to the *Orthoptera*—insects with jaws, and very destructive too—including cockroaches, crickets, grasshoppers, locusts. The Seventeen Year insect is classed among the *Harvest Pests*, of which there are three groups or tribes: *Cicadidae*; plant lice or *Aphididae*; and bark lice or *Coccidae*. Cicadidae have short antennae, wing and wing-covers; three joints to their feet; thick skins; and the female has a piercer, or egg-depositor lodged in a furrow beneath her body. The Seventeen Year Cicadas are easily distinguished by their broad heads, large and very convex eyes, three eyelids on the crown, the transparent and veined wing-covers and wings; and by the elevation on the back part of the thorax in the form of the letter X. (Harris). Some read W on the wings, and interpret it to mean war; and it is a fact that was always come after grasshoppers and flies and foolish prophecies of unimpaired fire-rollers of events. The female locust, if we must call her so, is provided with a complicated mechanism for perforating twigs of trees and depositing her eggs in them. This is the one purpose for which she comes above ground; and after that has been accomplished, she dies. The male, in the meantime, amuses her by keeping up an excessively loud noise, peculiar to himself. He does not sing, however. He has not the least music in his throat. He only plays a drum or tambourine; but it is such an one as no instrument-maker, but God, can make, and no musician play on but the locust himself. There are two of these drums, one on each side behind the wings. These are formed of convex pieces of parchment gathered into numerous fine plaits. They are not placed upon with sticks after the awkward fashion of human imitators, but by tussocks or cards fastened to the inside of the drum. "When these tussocks contract and relax, which they do with great rapidity, the drumheads are alternately tightened and loosened, recovering their natural convexity by their own elasticity." The sound is increased by a reverberating apparatus fixed beneath. It consists of three parts in close contact with each other. The two outer are grooved on the inside and enlarged on the tips; which externally are armed with small teeth like a saw, and a central spear-pointed tooth, which plays between the other two. So "this instrument has the power and does the work of an awl and of a double-edged saw—rather of two keyhole saws cutting opposite to each other." The duration of life in winged insects is usually very short; seldom more than two or three weeks; sometimes only a few hours. It is the culmination and brief final stage of their existence when they transfer their life to a coming generation—sing out as it were, their thanksgiving to the Creator for the life they have enjoyed in their former state—and gracefully leave their places for the new family they have provided. But the Seventeen Year locusts have that unusual duration assigned to them. They do not spend one-half of it in the downward towards the antipodes, and the other in getting back again to the surface. Not at all. They spend their time among the roots of the grasses and trees, near where they were hatched; seeking their subsistence from them after the manner proper to bugs, to whose family they belong. The females select twigs of trees, which they elasp with their legs, and, bending down the piercer to an angle of forty-five degrees, they repeatedly thrust it obliquely into the wood, and, with their saws, detach little splinters so as to form a kind of cover or lid to the perforation. Having made a fissure long enough for some twenty eggs, they are deposited in pairs, side by side, yet separated by woody fibre. She goes on with this operation, from twig to twig, until she has deposited several hundred eggs, and then dies from exhaustion. The twigs thus perforated, die, and are broken off by winds, and thus may convey the eggs to the ground if the young locusts do not get there before. In six or seven weeks, or, as some say, in two weeks, the young insects burst their shell and begin the quiet life of a subterranean locust. If hatched before the twigs are detached, which is very often the case, the little insects deliberately crawl out to the end of the limb and let go, exhibiting one of the most extraordinary wonders of instinct noticed in the creatures of God. By what sense or physical impulse these little animals take such voluntary falls, is inconceivable. What would we think, if babies of ours, born on the top of a mountain, should swing off into the deep valleys, and so quietly to eating fruits, after their fearful precipitation? The little locusts do as much and think nothing of it. Truly, God is great, in insects as in men. On reaching the ground the locusts burrow into the soil with their broad and strong fore feet, and attach themselves closely to the roots of plants, especially the most tender and succulent, from which they suck their only nourishment. The only change they undergo, is growth in size and the development of wings. As the time of transformation approaches, the locust begins to come up through its passages, carefully made, and, according to Dr. Potter, varnished and water-tight. Finally, sitting up behind it as it advances, it has a hole of five or six inches in which it lives for several days, waiting, if the weather be not suit-

State of Oregon.

Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist E. Church, South, has recently been on a visit to Oregon and California. He speaks of Oregon as follows:
"The population of Oregon is chiefly from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. The political feeling has never been so rabid there as in California; the public mind sympathizes more with us, and our prospects are good. We have only a few preachers in Oregon—only fifteen in the Conference. The population is of a good character. The people are better supplied with property than is usual in a new country. A living is easily made; it is a fine country for poor men; farms are cheap and the soil is good. They raise mostly small grain and some corn. He was astonished to find so much wealth in our church for a new Conference and country. Nearly every man is in comfortable circumstances. All the means of living are abundant, but money is very scarce. Fruit grows rapidly there. A man may plant an orchard and eat fruit from the trees the second year. Peaches do better in California than Oregon. The whole country is a vast strawberry bed; they grow in the woods, and when a forest is removed, they flourish wonderfully. Other berries are abundant. The "chimble berry," somewhat resembling a strawberry, is the finest fruit of the berry kind he ever ate; it almost melts in the mouth, and has the most delicious flavor. It grows on a bush about two or three feet high.
Some men who reached Oregon with only a few dollars, now have thousands of acres of land, and farms stocked with cattle and horses, &c. The horses are very fine, large, finely formed and powerful, equally valuable for riding, working and driving. The latitude is that of Wisconsin and Michigan, but on account of its contiguity to the Pacific Ocean, and being swept by winds from the South, the climate is very mild, the winters are warm, ice for putting up is not often made. In September the grass springs afresh and grows all winter; stock graze the winter through and are never fed. The greatest objection to winter is the long-continued drizzling rains. In summer the climate is most delightful; it is done up to your taste. It is just warm enough to foster vegetation and advance it to its maturity and be very pleasant by day and by night to the people.
The country is thickly timbered, and partly prairie. The fir trees abound there, tall and healthy. One is inspired with a feeling of solemnity in passing through one of the great forests of fir. One man said he always "felt like taking off his hat" to the grand old trees when he entered a forest assembly of them. There are many grand and commanding scenes. From one elevation he looked upon seven snow-capped mountain peaks, in summer. One of them—Mount Hood—is reputed to be 1,700 feet higher than any other mountain in the United States. The water in Oregon, whether in wells, springs, creeks or rivers, is the finest in the world. It is as clear as the air and as cold as can be desired. The surface of the country is mountain and valley, with some undulations contiguous to the mountains. "One annoyance" to farmers is the fire, which has a long root and is difficult to be destroyed when well set. The streams abound with the finest fish; the forests and prairies with wild game, as deer, and fowls and birds of different kinds.

Government Relief in South Carolina.

Gen. R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a Circular promising relief to a certain class of planters in the cultivation of their crops the present year. He refuses to extend further assistance to those who were last year the recipients of government charity, and who indulged themselves in idleness. He is empowered to adopt a system only, in the distribution of supplies, that will relieve the wants of the industrious planters, and which will at the same time, insure to the Government a repayment of the means loaned. He says, it will be impossible to dispense food to the needy thousands as individuals, but only as communities. And to accomplish this end, "responsible persons" will be appointed agents of distribution in each locality where destitution exists, who will be held strictly accountable for the reliability and industry of the consumers. They will be instructed to take from the recipients a bond, giving a lien upon the crops to be grown, and other products of industry and personal property.
"The Assistant Commissioner must be satisfied that each applicant has planted or is about to plant a sufficient number of acres in cereals to insure his provisions for the next year without purchase. To parties engaged wholly or to an undue extent in the cultivation of cotton, no assistance will be rendered. Daily appointed officers and agents of the Bureau will be instructed to frequently and carefully inspect the plantations of those who are the recipients of assistance, and if it shall at any time be found that they are likely to fail to fulfill their obligations, all necessary measures will be taken to protect the interests of the government."
The amount of assistance that the Commissioner is authorized to render is limited, and it is therefore necessary that all persons who have private resources at command should avail themselves of such, these supplies being only intended by the government to relieve the most extreme cases of destitution.—*Leicester Ledger*.

Blanks.

Just printed, and for sale at the Democrat Office, Marriage Licenses (new form), Subpoenas, Executions, Administrator's Bonds, and all other Blanks used by Clerks and Sheriffs.

Agricultural.

Cultivation of the Peanut.

We copy the following, by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Georgia, sometime in 1860:
"The article is called by a variety of names in this part of the country such as *peanut*, *ground pea*, *Goanber*, &c. The ground should be rich, and well broken up. It ought to be of such a description as might be expected to produce a good crop of corn. It ought to be laid out in ridges about three feet apart. A shallow furrow run with a small plow along the centre or each ridge prepares the ground for the seed. The pods, which contain from one to three peas each, must be broken, and the peas planted in the drill, from one foot to eighteen inches apart, and covered with a hoe about one inch and a half deep. They ought to be plowed and hoed three times during the season, to destroy the weeds and keep the ground loose. The pea vine while growing sends up a perpendicular stem about a foot high; about this stem many others shoot out in all directions, and run about fifteen inches along the surface of the ground. These runners have joints about an inch and a half apart. At each joint a strong root strikes down into the ground about two inches deep; at the end of this root the peapod is found, and there comes to maturity. Some farmers cover these lateral vines with earth, while others leave them bare all the time. It is not agreed which is the better mode. When ripe, one bunch of vines will have joints about a foot and a half apart. Some planters cultivate them in hills, like corn, but I prefer drills. One acre will produce from thirty-five to fifty bushels of peas."

Raising Clover Seed.

W. Strong gives in substance in the Country Gentleman the following method for raising clover seed: "Top-dress with manure in the autumn previously, and plaster in spring as ripening seed draws hard on the soil. The early or first crop must be taken as soon as in blossom; the second, for seed, should become nearly all ripe. Cut with a mowing machine with a platform graduated to a proper height, raking off the bunches opposite to each other at every passing, so that they can be taken in a row when loading on the wagon. If rain threatens, draw in immediately as the straw will not hurt the seed, and this will prevent the loss resulting from turning over for drying afterwards in the field. This is found to be much better and to be attended with far less waste than cutting by hand or raking into heaps, or using a pitcher. Thrash in cold, frosty weather in winter."
The general indifference exhibited by the people of our State to the culture of the grape, has arisen in no small degree, from the belief that the business could be overdone. There can exist no greater error. The people of America have yet to be reclaimed from the curse of ardent drinking. This happy consummation will be attained through the products of her own vineyards. Hitherto the demand for wine has been confined to the better classes; and the desire to tickle the palate of these, has kept out of market those wines which could only compete with the (supposed) foreign article; and consequently the high prices put them out of the reach of the masses. Increase the production; and the consumption will be in proportion. As long as there is a relative existence between them the demand will always be certain. Already the wines of California, inferior in many respects to those of North Carolina, are meeting with public favor, and this State is now taking the lead in the manufacture of wine with a soil and climate that originated the grapes, from which is made the best article of American wines. North Carolina possesses adaptability to this particular culture that cannot be excelled.—*Wm. Journal*.

Grape Culture and Wine Making.

The labor question seems to be gradually settling itself in Georgia. A correspondent who has been traveling in that State writes:
"So far as I have been able to observe all along my journey, not more than one-fifth of the force engaged for the coming season are paid stated wages. The highest wages I have heard of are for seventy dollars and board. The average is about fifty dollars per year. In many instances good hands are working for their food and clothes. In a majority of cases an interest in the crop is all that is furnished, the freedmen finding their own provisions."
GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE.—There is a good point in the following anecdote:
A person was making a call upon an old lady, who made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely that she always justified those whom she had heard ill spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance into the parlor, her several children were speaking of this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully said: "Mother has such a habit of speaking well of everybody, that I do believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality even in him." Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, she immediately and involuntarily replied: "Well, my children, I wish we all had Satan's industry and perseverance."

Some Georgia negroes stole a hog and ate it.

The hog had the cholera, and the negroes died. Look out for a leader in the New York Tribune, headed "Another Rebel Outrage."

A woman in Monrovia, Illinois, caught her husband trying to commit suicide by hanging, and after cutting him down and rescuing him she gave him a good thrashing which he richly deserved.

Love sows even at parting the seeds of return. Regrets for the departed are types of the joy of a coming reunion.

Nothing so adorns the face as cheerfulness; when the heart is in flower, its bloom and beauty pass to the features.

Blanks.

Just printed, and for sale at the Democrat Office, Marriage Licenses (new form), Subpoenas, Executions, Administrator's Bonds, and all other Blanks used by Clerks and Sheriffs.

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Rock Island Goods,

In great variety. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.
Opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Iron.
A large lot of Wagon Tire, Horse Shoe and Bar Iron, Plow Moulds, &c.
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.
Nails.
A large lot of the Extra Tinsale Nails at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
Our Prices shall be as low as any merchants in the City.
N. B.—We do want all who owe us to come forward at once and pay us up
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.
February 8, 1868.

Agricultural Implements.

BREM, BROWN & CO., Agents for R. Sinehair & Co., Baltimore, will furnish all kinds of Agricultural Implements at short notice.
February 8, 1868. 3w

Ragged Money.

Turn and defaced Shiplifts, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, bought at a very reasonable discount at the CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, January 13, 1868. Trade Street.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

AT MY OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
Sign of the Golden Boot.
I am daily receiving additions to my superior stock of Boots and Shoes from T. Miles & Son, Dickerman & Co., and first-class Eastern Manufacturers. I keep constantly on hand LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS. I will sell as low or lower than any other house in the city.
Every article warranted as represented.
Don't mistake the place. Give me a call.
S. B. MEACHAM,
Near First National Bank,
N. B.—Competition is the life of trade.
January 20, 1868.

B. M. Presson,

Keeps everything in the Family Grocery line, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
February 10, 1868.